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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855. WHOLE NO. 1778

Choice Poetry.

STRUNG PEARLS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF RUCKERT.

'Tis true, the breath of sighs throws mist upon a mirror;
But yet, through breath of sighs, the soul's clear glass grows clearer.

...

Romance of History.

THE SPANISH INFANTA AND THE ROYAL PEARLS.

A THRILLING STORY OF THE SPANISH COURT.

TRANSLATED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, FROM THE FRENCH OF REYNAUD, BY MRS. M. HARRISON ROBINSON.

CHAPTER I.

...

was about to be unbarred. At the extremity of the first vestibule might be distinguished the Court of Honor; then, beyond, another vestibule, whose doors admitted to the private gardens.

A cavalier, who had preceded the procession a few steps, since it entered the Prado, now placed himself in advance of the curious, whose eyes were turned towards the interior of Buen-Retiro. He was a man of about thirty years, of lofty stature and noble mien. His mantle, bordered with a light gold lace, half-concealed a pourpoint of black satin, on the left side of which was embroidered the red cross of Calatrava; a broad-brimmed hat, adorned with a cluster of emeralds, shaded his stern and regular features. Though wearing on his breasts the insignia of the four religious and military orders of the kingdom of Spain, it was easy to recognize, from his fair complexion and blond hair, that this cavalier was not a Spaniard, and that he was descended from a northern race whose blood had never mingled with the Arab.

He lifted his eyes a moment toward the palace windows, then advanced still farther, and stood at the entrance of the vestibule, whose door was guarded by sentinels armed with glittering halberds.

The procession arrived and passed slowly between the two hedges of spectators, kneeling to receive the Bishop's pastoral benediction. The cavalier had also prostrated himself, and rises at the moment the gentlemen that had obtained the favor of following the prelate had entered; a sort of instinctive contrivance impelled him forward; he went onward without being certain of attaining his purpose, or what he should reply if his passage should be arrested. With brow uncovered, and fierce, impenetrable countenance, he crossed the threshold. Instantly the halberds of ...

...

ced, not in Latin, but in tolerable Spanish. Ah, the miserable Catalonian!"

The Princess, smiling, placed a finger on her lip, and drew the lady towards her; both stooped behind the massive branches of the oleander, and observed, through the foliage, the departing group, which, in unwonted absence of mind, had forgotten them. The Princess rose, walked slowly around the bower, leaning on her companion, and exclaimed:

"There is no living soul near—we are alone, and I may seat myself on this grass. How delightful it is, Ritta, to be thus!"

For the first time in her life her eye could discover no one in the circle of fifty paces in which she sat; this unaccustomed solitude gave the Infanta a thrill of mingled fear and happiness; she pressed closer to the attendant, who was also somewhat frightened, repeating,

"We are alone, Ritta!"

Reassured after a moment, she seated herself upon a green slope, whose grass had been newly mown. Above her head, a Gueldre rose tree extended its flexible branches, at the extremity of which, blossomed flowers of snowy whiteness, while the passion-flower mingled its red stars with the clusters of a young laburnum, and shook its perfumes around the Princess. She culled a Gueldre-rose and said, with melancholy air,

"Ritta, I prefer to wear this flower in my hair to the crown that awaits me."

"Ah, madame, an imperial crown!" was the reply.

"Yes," rejoined the Princess, "I love better this simple flower, so white and frail; thou would'st not thus replace the ducal coronet, Ritta."

The lady gathered a rose, placed it in her hair a moment, then cast it from her, and shook her head with a charming gesture of ...

...

"The Angelus is about to sound, madame, and it is the usage on Rogation-Day, that the Infantas of Spain repair to the chapel to say the Ave Maria."

CHAPTER III.

Immediately after the Angelus, the Infanta was conducted to her chamber. This vast and sumptuous room rather resembled a chapel ...

...

Selected Articles.

THE LETTERS.

...

And gave my letters back to me.
And gave the trinkets and the rings,
My gifts, when gifts of mine could please;
As looks a father on the things
Of his dead son, I looked on these.

She told me all her friends had said;
I raged against the public liar;
She talked as if her love were dead,
But in my words were seeds of fire.
"No more of love; your sex is known:
I never will be twice deceived.
Henceforth I trust the man alone,
The woman cannot be believed.

"Thro' slander, meanest spawn of hell
(And woman's slander is the worst),
And you, whom once I loved so well,
Thro' you, my life will be accurst."
I spoke with heart, and heat and force,
I shook her breast with vague alarms—
Like torrents from a mountain source
We rushed into each other's arms.

We parted: sweetly gleamed the stars,
And sweet the vapor-braided blue,
Low breezes fanned the baitry bars,
As homeward by the church I drew.
The very graves appeared to smile,
So fresh they rose in shadow'd swells;
"Dark porch," I said, "and silent aisle,
There comes a sound of marriage bells."

RELIGIOUS DANCING.

The Journal des Debats of the 14th of June, gives us an account of a religious ceremony only to be rivalled by our own Shaking Quakers. It says:

Of all the ceremonies of the Catholic worship, the most singular, and at the same time the most contrary to the true spirit and majesty of our religion, is the dancing procession which is celebrated every year, the Tuesday of Whitsuntide, at Echternach, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. This strange solemnity has resisted all laws and the progress of intelligence. It consists in passing over, by means of a dance of three steps forward and two backward, the interval between the bridge of the Sure and the church; in which lie, under the altar, the remains of St. Willibrord, Bishop of Utrecht, the patron saint of Echternach. This singular solemnity first made its appearance about the end of the 14th century. Fancy eight or ten thousand human heads, with head dresses of all shapes and colors, advancing and receding like the ebb and flow of the sea, to the sound of violins, tambourines, fifes, bagpipes, clarionets, etc. The sound of these discordant instruments, the movements of body and limbs, the heads appearing and disappearing in the crowd, the sighs of the dancers; all together form a spectacle half-ludicrous and half-frightful. The dancers advance four abreast, holding each other by the hand or by the handkerchief, arranged in bands of several hundreds, having each its body of musicians. In front, come the children, then the youth; some of them hired to take the place of others incapable of fulfilling their vows; for this is a pilgrimage. Then there are old men and women ...

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are $3, if paid in advance—$3 50 if not paid in advance—$4 if not paid in advance, nor copy is sent three years. We adhere to the following low terms to Clubs, to the end to bring to our subscription list in the shortest time possible:

4 Copies,	$8,00 Per Annum.
8 " and one to the getter up of the Club,)	16,00
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Persons residing in Boston or North Carolina shall be entitled to the additional advantage of the above terms, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADVERTISING OR CARDS.—Any persons having need the insertion of a few lines in the Post, will be charged $1 at the same rate, printed the same will show their subscription is out, as we do not discontinue sending after the time. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object both in this and the subscription to each Club and at the same time and time of continuance.

The Post is never stopped always be sent in advance. When the time is up, a fresh should be procured, or the amount of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others acting as the Clubs, would confer a favor by forwarding us the names, when they can do so conveniently. The papers to Clubs are forwarded as received at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A RARE ADVANTAGE.—Our subscribers will notice that we now have an advantage of space, over that of the Post. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons wishing to act as Agents, will be thankful to give the name of the Town, as well as of the town, in which they live. All letters must be post paid.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to which it has been sent, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We have but few of our old friends the Post-Masters, we do not feel inclined to take advantage of the law. We shall therefore send them our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to send subscribers.

PROSPECTUS.

We may state, for the benefit of strangers who chance to see this number of the Post, that it is now in its twenty-fourth year, and has between 20,000 and 30,000 subscribers.

The contributors to the Post are among the best writers in the Union. We shall shortly commence the publication of

THE CELTIC SOCIETY, by GRACE GREENWOOD; which we design following by

TYTUS, a Story or Life's History, by Rev. Rockworth, author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c. &c.

In addition to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of ESSAYISTS, CHEMICAL SKETCHES and LECTURES, PICTURES OF LIFE in our own and foreign lands, CHOICE SELECTIONS from all sources, AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES, QUERIES NOTES, ANECDOTES, TOPICS OF THE PASSING and HOUSE HOLDING, WORK and WORKERS, POETRY, &c. &c. Our object being to give a Complete Record, so far as our limits will admit, of the times World. For notices, see head of subjects.

TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

A telegraphic despatch from Bedford, where the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was recently in session, says:—

The application of PARSONS Williamson for a writ of habeas corpus, came up to-day (the 16th) in the Supreme Court, and was argued by the Hon. Charles Gilpin and Wm. M. Meredith, Esqrs., for the petitioner. The Court for three hours, and were most able arguments. All the Judges were present. The Court, finally, in the application refused the writ. The hearing in the application of Parsons on Tuesday next before the 21st Monday of November next.

While it does not necessarily follow from the above announcement, that the decision itself should be put off to the 21st Monday of October, it would be well for the opponents of judicial tyranny, and the "one man power," to act as if such were the case. The postponement is question, is generally accounted for in one of the following manners:

1. That the Judges of the Supreme Court do not wish either to grant or refuse the habeas corpus—hearing on the one hand a petition as well as judicial sympathy with Judge Kane, and on the other, a wholesome fear of the people of Pennsylvania. And hope that, by putting off the decision, something possibly may "turn up" to render any decision unnecessary.

2. That they intend to give a decision against the application, but wish to put the subject out of the way for a time if possible, so that it cannot be made to interfere with the October election.

Such are the general impressions—and such impressions serve to show the amount of faith placed in the integrity and impartiality of the Judiciary. We do not pretend to say whether either of the views we have given are correct. We hope that a decision one way or the other will be speedily rendered. For, if the decision is to be postponed till October, we do say that it is difficult to perceive any worthy or satisfactory reasons for such a delay. Can it be that the Judges of our Supreme Court are so ignorant of the law, that they require over a month and a half to determine their course in this matter? And must a native-born Pennsylvanian—descendant of the immortal Penn—be a Federal Judge—without that trial by his peers which the Constitution solemnly guarantees to him—by sickening in his prison, while the Supreme Court takes a month and a half to investigate the nature of the process and its decree? Certainly such cannot be the intention of our Supreme Judges—they do not charge to take their time in deciding, and in close involving the most sacred privileges of a fellow citizen, and the rights and dignity of the State.

But, whatever these judges may design, the course of the Union of the Trial by Jury and State Rights is perfectly clear. Like St. Paul, they must appear to Cæsar—to the people. They must hold meetings in all parts of the State, and appoint committees to bring this matter properly before the masses, and to question every candidate for the legislature, as to whether he is willing, if elected, to vote for such energetic measures as the occasion may demand. A question like this—involving as it does the right to a Trial by Jury and the Dignity of the State—must override mere party organizations. The old Democratic, Federal Rights feeling of the people must be appealed to. The words, "I am a citizen of Pennsylvania!" must be the strike as soon as they hear the hearts of overbearing Judges now, as in the days of '76 I am a freeman citizen," did in the ancient days. "It is lawful for you to scourge a citizen of Rome?" was the question which Paul to the Centurion. And the Centurion said to the Chief Captain, "Take heed what thou doest, for this man is a Roman." As the name of Roman was a talisman of protection against the wanton tyranny of "commissioned" authority in that day; so let us make the name of Pennsylvanian an equally sure safeguard against usurped and "commissioned" authority in ours.

It is currently said, this action of Judge Kane's What right had he, a Federal Judge, to interfere, in any way, with alleged offences against the peace and dignity of Pennsylvania? The servant of Williamson committed a blunder in shooting against the law of Pennsylvania! And then to say that he knew of no law in Pennsylvania which could deprive a citizen of North Carolina of his property—meaning, if he meant anything beyond the inward quibble, that he knew of no law which would prevent a citizen of North Carolina from holding slaves in Pennsylvania—an assertion as false as perfidious—or ignorance of which can scarcely be excused.

If the people of Pennsylvania have republicanism in them to assert a spark of that old fire which animated them when they trodden with bloody footsteps the graves of Valley Forge, they will send to the next Legislature men prepared to maintain our free institutions, and redress the constitutional rights of our citizens, with the whole power and authority of the State.

TEETOTALISM.

Temperance is a virtue—Teetotalism is a vice. Temperance is the golden mean between the two extremes of indulgence and abstinence. Teetotalism is the latter extreme, and, as a matter of course, the most dangerous.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the America we have Liverpool dates to Saturday the 4th inst.

The news from the siege represents that everything will be prepared for a general action in the course of fifteen days.

The Russians have succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French Sappers.

The advices from the Crimea are to the 20th ult., and announce continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was telegraphed from London to Liverpool, on the eve of the sailing of the steamer, that the mails from the Baltic to the 31st of July had been received. They brought nothing of importance. The destruction of a few small batteries at Kotka is announced.

LONDON, Friday evening, Aug. 3.—There was a sudden rise to-day noon in the funds, followed by a reaction afterwards, and closing at ⅛ above yesterday's quotations. Government securities have risen to three per cent.

The corn crop of Portugal is abundant. The cholera is prevailing in Oporto.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the 1st, says:—It is stated this afternoon, that General Letang, who had been sent by the French Government to Vienna, as the Austrian General Crenneville was to Paris, to form a military convention with Austria, but who returned at the same time that the Austrian General left Paris, sets out to-morrow for Vienna.

His journey is said to be in consequence of an autograph letter received by the Emperor Napoleon from the Emperor of Austria, and which letter was, in turn, occasioned by the communication which as I stated a few days ago, had been addressed by the Empress Dowager of Russia to the Archduchess Sophia of Austria. The same writer adds, on the 2nd: It is alleged, according to one version, that the Court of Russia has expressed, through the medium of the late Czar's widow, a willingness to accept the proposition of the Western Powers as interpreted by them on the Limitation question.

Another version, to which greater credit is attached, is, that Russia appears to be much more reasonable than hitherto. General Letang is said to be the bearer of the Emperor Napoleon's reply to the Emperor of Austria, touching the new phase of the Eastern question.

There is no confirmation of the report of an incursion into Georgia by Schamyl, and Gen. Mouravieff's retreat upon Tiflis.

It was reported in Paris that the French Government had official notification of the resumption of the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan, preparatory to an assault.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

It was telegraphed from London on Saturday noon, that the siege of Sebastopol was about to be raised; and also, that the Western Powers had received communications from Germany of startling interest.

The fortifications of the Allies are progressing in the Sea of Azoff.

The accounts from Constantinople say that Schamyl had descended the mountains, threatening the retrograde movements of the Russians.

In the Baltic there is no alteration in the position of the squadrons.

The Liverpool Northern News says:—

The correspondence carried on between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria is said to relate to new proposals for peace, which, at the instigation of Russia, are made by Austria to the Western Powers.

It is expected that General Regnault St. Jean d'Angley will be recalled. He has again quarrelled with General Pelissier, because the latter does not spare the Imperial Guard more than the other troops in the works of the trenches.

The St Petersburg journals last received contain Prince Gortschakoff's review of the general position of affairs to the 10th of July. The General observes that the besiegers are opening new trenches, raising the height, and increasing the strength of the parapets of their batteries, and opening new embrasures; and that, on the other hand, his loss has been moderate, and that the 7th and 8th were very successful.

The Empress Dowager of Russia will, it is said, accompany the Prince of Prussia on his return to Berlin.

A telegraphic despatch from Warsaw, dated 29th July, says that the Russian Government has taken off the prohibition imposed some time ago, on the exportation of wheat from Poland into Austria.

The Russian accounts of recent operations in the Baltic pretend that the bombardment of Nystadt and Raum, took place under a flag of truce! The same accounts confirm the departure of the Russian army from before Kars, in the direction of Erzeroum.

It is stated at Constantinople that Omar Pacha would have accepted the command of the army in Asia, but that the Porte wished him to return to the Crimea. Omar Pacha had received the highest honors, and there never was any question about his retirement.

The French officers who have returned speak highly of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Russians.

A Constantinople correspondence of the 16th, in the Presse, says that Gen. Pelissier has turned all the newspaper correspondents out of Kamiesch, and sent them to Constantinople. The reason given for this measure is, that some of them had made public information regarding the works in the lines for the defence of Kamiesch, which ought to have been kept secret.

Rumors that Gen. Pelissier is about to resign, which have already been circulated without foundation, are again current. It is said that he was received by some regiments with cries of "Vive Canrobert," uttered so distinctly that he was obliged to notice them, and that he told the troops the only cry permissible under arms was "Vive l'Empereur."

Several German papers repeat the important news of the death of the Russian General Totleben. They all speak of Gen. Melnikoff as his successor as engineer-in-chief, charged with the defence of Sebastopol. It is also said that Prince Gortschakoff had sent for the Archbishop of Cherson and Tauris to come to Sebastopol in person to make an appeal to the religious zeal of the soldiers.

Vast preparations are in progress for some terrible blow in which the whole strength of the two great nations, France and England, will be put forth.

News from Sebastopol says the Allies are within forty yards of the ambuscades, palisades, &c., of the Russians in front of the Malakoff. Between these ambuscades and the Malakoff, is a further distance of one hundred and seventy yards, which the Allies must run in making the assault. From the ambuscades and the mouths of the trenches Russians and French shoot each other point blank. This trench labor may be considered, therefore, as nearly at an end.

Gen. Totleben, the engineer of Sebastopol, is said to have resumed his duties, in spite of the announcement that he had died of his wounds. The fact, however, is still uncertain.

The Allied expedition to the Putrid Sea, to destroy the bridge of Tchongar, over which it has just been discovered that the provisions for the Crimea are sent, has failed. It is perhaps in view of a renewal of the attempt that the French Government has just chartered, at Marseilles, 20 small steamboats, for river navigation, capable of carrying 500 men each. These are to go to the Crimea, if their trial at sea succeeds. The object of this expedition is kept secret.

Rear Admiral Panfiloff has succeeded Admiral Nachimoff in the command of the sailors of the garrison and of the harbor of Sebastopol. The Invalide Russe states, with reference to the death of the Admiral, that he could never be prevailed upon to wear the ordinary soldier's cloak prescribed of late to the officers as a disguise, but always wore his Admiral's uniform, even when he went out on the works to reconnoitre the enemy with his glass. This he did on the evening of July 11, whilst standing on the Korniloff Bastion, and continued to do so in spite of the remonstrances of those around him. A ball plunged into a sack of earth near him, but in reply to the redoubled remonstrances of his friends, he only said, "They seem not to aim badly." A few minutes afterwards he was struck by a bullet in the temple; he was carried off senseless and remained so to his end.

In the course of July a great number of German physicians and surgeons have accepted service in Russia. They are to be attached to the Military Hospitals, and have been promised high salaries.

The Russian Government having ordered an immense quantity of powder to be conveyed from Wilna to Perekop, has offered very advantageous terms for that purpose, to the Polish owners of horses and cars. It engages to allow seven silver roubles per pood (about 36 lbs.) or nearly £8 8s. per cwt. The contractors must engage to deliver the gunpowder in 21 days at Perekop.

The Emperor has conferred on a priest of the name of Jeromonach Johann Sawinoff, the military Order of St. George, 4th class, for the following conduct:—

On the night of the 22d to 23d of March, in this year, the said Sawinoff encouraged and led on his countrymen at the moment when they were wavering under the attack of the enemy before the Kamtschatka Lunette. He appeared among them in his robes, with the crucifix in his hand; raising the latter, he cried with a loud voice, "Lord, save Thy people! Give our Orthodox Monarch the victory over his enemies!" Under the effect of this inspiration the troops rushed forward again and took the first and second lines of the trenches. He had further been active in conveying to the troops in the trenches the orders addressed to them by their commanding officer; whilst so doing, the lower part of the crucifix in his hand was shot away, and a hostile bayonet passed through his gown.

ENGLAND.—The Queen has sent a message to Parliament asking for additional provisions for the prosecution of the war, which resulted in the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing the issue of seven millions of Exchequer Bills.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question in Parliament touching the British enlistments in the United States, states that in order to prevent all possibility of a difficulty with the American Government, the British Government had stopped enlisting men at Halifax.

Sir George Brown, at Leamington, on Saturday, 28th ultimo, deprecated any change in the mode of officering the army, for it was precisely because the officers were *gentlemen*, that the men were so attached to them. He wished that the Committee of Inquiry had examined some French officers, who had associated with the English troops, and they would have found our Allies formed a very different estimate of the merit of our troops from that which had been formed by some of our own countrymen.

An undertaking has been started, under respectable auspices, called the British Slag Company, with a view of carrying out a method patented by Dr. W. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, for converting the slag, or refuse of iron works, into an indestructible material, capable of being applied to the various common uses for which stone or marble is at present employed. The capital of the Company is fixed at £120,000, in £5 shares.

A distinguished Polander named Count Zamoyski had arrived in London, having been invited hither by the Government. It is supposed the visit has some reference to the affairs of Poland, now under discussion in ministerial circles.

FRANCE.—The offers for the French loan amount to 30,000,000 francs.

In consequence of representations made by Count Priscogny, the French Government and Boards of French Railways have given orders that all British sailors and officers passing through France shall in future be allowed to travel at the very reduced fares for which the French military are conveyed.

Prince Napoleon has just addressed a circular to the Presidents of Classes of the International Jury, on the subject of the award of recompenses, in which their attention is again called to the following passage in a previous circular:

"Every consideration of origin or of nationality, all remembrance of anterior recompenses, must be set aside by the judges of the universal competition now open."

The Paris correspondent of the Northern Times, under date of the 27th July, says:

Rumors have been current during the last few days of a misunderstanding about Sebastopol having broken out between the English and French Governments; but, on inquiry in the best-informed quarters, I find that it simply amounts to this:—England asked the French Government for its opinion on the question whether, in the event of Sebastopol not falling into the hands of the Allies, before the end of October, it would not be desirable, in order to preserve the troops from the terrible rigors of a Crimean winter, to give up the siege, remove the camps to near Constantinople, and recommence the siege early in the spring on an entirely new plan? The French Government answered that, though the plan suggested was not without its advantages, the withdrawal of the army from the Crimea, without the capture or destruction of Sebastopol, would create such a painful sensation in France that, for its part, it could not think of anything of the kind.

The English Cabinet, which, probably, had no fixed opinion on the point, did not say a word in defence of its question, and the matter dropped.

Apropos of Sebastopol, the Government here has given orders for 180,000 warm great-coats (*capotes*) to be made in Paris, without delay. This is considered an indication that the Allies will decidedly have to pass the winter in the Crimea. It is clear, however, that wherever the winter be passed great-coats will be required.

The French Government has intimated to all whom it may concern, that it will most decidedly resist any attempt to excite disturbances in Italy. A certain degree of agitation had been remarked of late among the refugees on the continent, as if something favorable was expected to turn up for them, or as if they expected some important event shortly to take place.

SPAIN.—General O'Donnell had assumed the command of the third battalion of the national militia, and pronounced, on the occasion, a speech, which was greatly applauded by the corps. The theme chosen by the General was Liberty and the throne of Isabel IIud.

The official Gazette announces that the Government would receive, on the 28th of August next, tenders for the construction of electric telegraph lines all over Spain.

The rumors that Spain would send a contingent force to the Crimea are considered doubtful. It is reported also that in so doing, she would ask for a territorial guarantee, including Cuba.

French intrigue has broken off the projected marriage of Adelbert of Bavaria with the Spanish Princess.

ITALY.—Our Liverpool correspondent has private advices from Lombardy and Venice indicating that important events are nearly ripe.

The statement that the King of Naples begged for the presence of Austrian troops is contradicted. The rumor is current that France has notified its readiness to suppress insurrectionary movements.

AUSTRIA.—Archduke Charles Louis has been appointed Governor of Tyrol. Family influence and intrigue are actively at work. The Austrian Archduchess Sophia, instigated by a letter from the dowager Empress of Russia, has been acting upon the Emperor of Austria in favor of peace, and the latter wrote an autograph letter to Napoleon, who sent General Letang with an autograph reply to Vienna. The contents of the letters are profoundly secret.

A letter from Cracow says the Austrian troops have been collected in two masses, one of which is stationed in Bohemia and Moravia, and the other in Styria. The assembling of an Austrian army in Bohemia and Moravia proves that the relations between Austria and Russia are not yet perfectly clear; and, on the other hand, it is true that the troops in the Principalities have been reduced. As to the army in Styria, it is evidently only a reserve for the army of Italy, which has lately been reinforced.

GERMANY.—The King has dissolved the second Chamber of the Hanoverian Diet.

SWITZERLAND.—An earthquake has destroyed the village of Viege.

THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC CAMPAIGN.—ERZEROUM, July 3rd.—Yeni-keui, a village distant about eighteen leagues from Erzeroum, containing large stores of provisions for the army at Kars, has been occupied by a Russian division composed of four battalions of infantry, and 3,500 Cossacks, six regiments of cavalry, and eighteen pieces of artillery, in all about 12,000 men.

TREBIZOND, July 22nd.—Kaliz Pacha left this place for Erzeroum on the 10th instant, taking with him volunteers for the army.

In consequence of the disbanding of the Bashi Bazouks, the army of Kars was reduced, it was reported, to 15,000 men. There was a great want of cavalry. The deserters from General Beatson's corps were pillaging the villages of the Dardanelles, and it was said that the gallant General was desirous of sending the men to the Crimea.

The Allies had agreed to permit vessels of commerce to enter the harbor of Kertsch, and to take in cargoes of corn, on condition that they left one third of their freights at such point as should be indicated to them by the Allies.

THE CRIMEA.—July 15.—To-day, heavy firing between the Malakoff and the advanced French batteries.

Last night the Russians made a sortie from the Malakoff on the French working party. The affair lasted nearly an hour, the Russians being repulsed. The French have pushed their works so close to the Malakoff, that a man may throw a stone into the Russian works. The Abattis is described as truly formidable; it is formed of the trunks of oak and beech.

July 16.—Heavy firing last night and this morning; never were both parties more thoroughly in earnest than at present. The exchange of shot and shell is almost incessant; it seems probable that the Russians have an organized system of transport for the supply of ammunition.

The French are sanguine of being able to reach the shipping from the new batteries at the White works. Our batteries near the quarries is almost ready. Our casualties of late have not been many. Twenty officers have fallen since Lieut. Mansel. There is little sickness.

July 17th.—Another sortie from the Malakoff was made last night, which only lasted a quarter of an hour. Heavy firing all night. The French talk of being ready for another assault in about a fortnight.

A private despatch, dated Konigsberg, the 30th July, announces that news received at St. Petersburg from the Crimea, states that Prince Gortschakoff had published an order of the day, thanking the inhabitants of Bessarabia and New Russia for their patriotism, and, at the same time, announcing to them the arrival of the 7th and 15th divisions of the army from Bender and Odessa.

The Turkish army is in a manner blockaded at Kars. The Cossacks occupy the entire plain of Kars, but no new attack has been made since the affair of the 16th. It is feared that the Russian division at Bayazid may effect a junction with the forces encamped at Yeni-keui to march on Erzeroum.

July 21.—General Simpson telegraphs:—Cholera has nearly disappeared. The Russians continue to hold their strong position on the Mackenzie, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alouka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of Baidar, resting the Sardinians upon the left bank of the Souhai river, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, whilst the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army.

July 28.—Gortschakoff telegraphs:—Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff bastion. We replied with vigor.

July 30.—Gortschakoff telegraphs:—There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance.

It was telegraphed from Constantinople on the 26th, that the Bashi Bazouks had murdered General Beatson; but Lord Panmure, in Parliament, positively contradicted the report.

The French Government has chartered 97 small steamers for river navigation, each to convey 500 men. The boats belong to companies on the Rhone and Saone.

The accounts from Asia Minor are contradictory. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operations against Kars and Erzeroum, and to be retiring, but this is considered very doubtful.

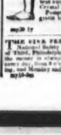
INDIA AND CHINA.—The details of Indian news are published to June 26th. Profound peace reigns in India, and commercial prospects are again more favorable. There is no material improvement in the advices from China. The reverses of the insurgents were considered but temporary. The frigate Vandalia sailed for Manilla June 2nd.

The Indian Mail has arrived. There is no improvement in Chinese affairs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 3.—Messrs. Dennistoun & Co.'s circular quotes the prices of Cotton as a trifle lower, ranging from 1-16 to ⅛d. The market closed steady at this decline. The sales of the week have been 35,000 bales, including 3,300 bales to speculators and 4,000 for export. The quotations are as follows: Uplands fair, 6⅞d.; middling, 6d.

BREADSTUFFS.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—The market is generally unchanged. The prices, though easier, are not

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.



SATURDAY

EVENING POST.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are $5, if paid in advance—$6, if not paid in advance. For $4, a club of ten may be sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent to the city or one address, and in the same to one Post Office:

10 copies one year (the Club), $40 00
8 " " " " " 32 00
15 " " to the getter up of the Club), 15 00
20 " " " " " 20 00

Persons wishing to *Select North American* will please specify which edition is to be sent. Subscription prices, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Agreement on Clubs.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new members to it at the same rate, provided he does not allow their subscriptions to end at different times from those upon the Club. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions to each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible, at some post or country bank to be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters are requested to act as Agents for the Post. Should any refuse to act, we will send one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The paper to Clubs are invariably sent to the address of the person who ordered the Club and to no other.

A Rare Advantage.—Our subscribers will find it to their advantage to send their new subscribing agents, out of their Clubs. They will doubtless get as much as at first.

All persons subscribing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. All letters should be post paid.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed, from, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We found that most of our old friends the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offer themselves, and show the Post to other industrious and responsible persons who will be willing to raise clubs, &c.

PROSPECTUS.

We may state, for the benefit of strangers who chance to see this number of the Post, that it is now in its twenty-second year, and has between 30,000 and 40,000 subscribers.

The contributors to the Post are among the best writers in the Union. We shall shortly commence the publication of

THE OMNIA SERIES, by GRACE GREENWOOD; which we design following by

TYTUS, a Story or Love's History, by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c., &c.

In addition, of course, to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of

Miscellany, Original Reviews and Letters, Pictures of Life in our own and foreign lands, Choice Selections from the newspapers, Agricultural Articles, Original Novelettes, Humorous Anecdotes, Tone of our Prices and Brief Editorial Notes, Every News Item, &c., &c. Our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the times. And, for terms, &c., see head of columns.

TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

A telegraphic despatch from Harrisburg, where the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was recently in session, says:

The application of Passmore Williamson for a writ of habeas corpus, came up to-day (the 16th) before the Supreme Court, and was argued by Mr. Meredith, Mr. Charles Gilpin and Wm. M. Meredith, Esq., counsel for the applicant. The Court, for three hours, and were most able arguments. All the Judges were present, and at some time was spent in consultation. The Court, finally, without giving a decision with reference to the application, adjourned to meet at Sunbury on the Monday in October next.

While it does not necessarily follow from the above announcement, that the decision itself should be put off to the first Monday in October, it would not be for the opponents of judicial tyranny, and the "one man power," to set as if such were the case. If put to the worst question, is generally accounted for in one of the following manners:

1. That the Judges of the Supreme Court do not wish either to grant or refuse the habeas corpus—having on the one hand a petition as well as judicial sympathy with Judge Kane, and on the other, a determination to put the people of Pennsylvania. And hope that, by putting off the decision, something possibly may "turn up" in reader any decision unnecessary.

2. That they intend to give a decision against the application, but wish to put the subject out of the way for a time if possible, so that it cannot be made to interfere with the October election.

Such are the general impressions—and such impressions serve to show the amount of faith placed in the discretion and impartiality of the judiciary. We do not pretend to say whether either of the views we have given are correct. We hope that a decision may be on the other will be speedily rendered. But, if the decision is to be postponed till October, we do say that it is difficult to perceive any worthy or satisfactory reasons for such a delay. Can it be that the judges of our Supreme Court are so ignorant of the law, that they require over a month and a half to determine their course in this matter? And must a native-born Pennsylvanian—imprisoned at the mere pleasure of a Federal Judge—without trial by his peers for which the Constitution solemnly guarantees to him—lay enduring in his prison, while the Supreme Court of the State takes a month and a half to investigate the nature of the powers and its duties? Certainly not—unless it be the intention of our Supreme Judges—they do not design to take their seats on the bench, and close hearing the most sacred privileges of a fellow citizen, and the rights and dignity of the State.

But, whatever these judges may design, the course of the friends of the Writ by Jury and State Rights is perfectly clear. Like St. Paul, they must appeal to Cæsar—to the people: They must look sternly to the rights of this State, and appoint committees to bring this matter properly before the masses, and to put from every candidate for the legislature, as to whether he is willing, if elected, to vote for such energetic measures for the occasion may demand. A question like this—involving as it does the right to a Writ by Jury, and the Dignity of the State—must override mere party organizations. And if the Democratic and Whig Rights feeling of the people must be appealed to. The words, "I am a citizen of Pennsylvania," must be made to strike as much terror into the hearts of overbearing Judges now, as the words, "I am a Roman citizen," did in the earliest days. It is lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" said Paul to the Centurion. And the Centurion said to the Chief Captain, "Take heed what thou doest, for this man is a Roman." As the name of Roman was a talisman of protection against the wanton tyranny of "unconstituted" authority in that day; so let not also the name of Pennsylvanian on equally save safeguard against wanton and "unconstituted" authority in ours.

It is monstrous—this action of Judge Kane's. What right had he, a Federal Judge, to issue any, in any way, with alleged offence against the peace and dignity of Pennsylvania? The counsel of Williamson committed a blunder in showing respect for his authority and writ at all. They should have denied his rightful jurisdiction from the outset—and given him to understand that he was trespassing on ground and dare to say that he knew of no law in Pennsylvania which would deprive a citizen of North Carolina of his property—meaning if he meant anything beyond the merest quibble, that he knew of no law which would prevent a citizen of North Carolina from holding slaves in Pennsylvania—or assertion the impudence or ignorance of which can scarcely be surpassed.

If the people of Pennsylvania have manhood in them to make a spark of that old fire which animated them when they trusted with

TEETOTALISM.

Last week's pamphlet, with an article on Teetotalism, was sent to every Post Office in the United States. We were disappointed in the number of subscribers it brought us. Will not every friend of Temperance send us a club for July.

The Temperance Tale, by Mrs. Southworth, will be commenced in the August number. It will be a powerful advocate to make it popular.

Send your clubs, and your subscriptions as soon as the form printed by us is in any temperance paper. Mr. Hall, the publisher of the Temperance Tale, will send specimen numbers to any one who may wish to get up a club.

Send for Specimens.

Send us a club, and we will send you a specimen.

Send us a club, and we will send you a specimen.

Send us a club, and we will send you a specimen

SATURDAY

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Asmelia we have Liverpool dates to Saturday the 5th inst.

The news from the siege represents that the allies will be prepared for a general assault in the course of a few days.

The Russians are engaged in establishing quite a fort in front of the French position.

The reinforcements which are to the number of 5,000 each, and consisted principally of artillery, had been assembled at Kamiesch.

It was telegraphed from London to Paris [illegible] by the wire of the salling of the steamer that the mails from the Baltic at the first of July had been received. They brought nothing of importance. The destruction of a fleet of 50 batteries of Lodka is announced.

Advices from Trieste to July 3 —There was a sudden rise to-day seen in the funds, occasioned by a favorable report current on the Bourse at 1 above yesterday's quotations. Government securities were in demand, and speculation was brisk. The corn crop of Portugal is abundant. The chance for a good harvest is favorable.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writing on the 4th says:—"The Moniteur of this afternoon, that General Canrobert, who had been for some time suffering from fever, has left the camp before Sebastopol, and returned to Constantinople. His journey is said to be in consequence of his having received letters from the Emperor Napoleon from the Emperor of Austria on the subject of the proposed Congress, which communication which as I stated a few days ago, he will have addressed by the Austrian Envoy at Vienna to the Archduchess Sophie of Austria, the mother of the Emperor Francis Joseph. It is alleged, according to one version, that the Congress is to be opened immediately after the decease of the late Czar's widow, a circumstance which is not likely to occur for some time. Persons so interested in their own affairs as the Russians are, will not be long in making up their minds."

Another version, to which greater credit is attached, is that the Congress will meet under more favorable auspices than the Illustrious General Canrobert, who is to be the bearer of the Emperor Napoleon's reply to the Emperor of Austria, reaching the camp before the Russians have left it.

There is no confirmation of the report of an engagement on the Danube between the Russians and Turks.

It was reported in Paris that the French Government had offered to purchase the Island of Sardinia, belonging to Sardinia, and the Island of Corsica, belonging to France, for the Island of Sicily, belonging to Naples, preparatory to an assault.

The Moniteur announces the departure of Redouten to serve in the Crimea.

It was telegraphed from London on Saturday noon, that the reign of Selcouped was about to be raised. A letter from Vienna of the 3d says—"I had recent communications from Germany of a satisfactory character."

The fortifications of the Allies are progressing in their front.

The accounts from Constantinople say that the Russians have commenced a movement on the retreating the retrograde movements of the Russians.

In the Baltic there is no alteration in the position of the fleets.

The Liverpool Southern News says:—

The cholera has appeared in the camps of the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria to such an extent as to cause alarm. The latter, which, at the instigation of Russia, are made hardly be seen.

It is reported that General Argenault St. Cyr, commanding the 2d Division of the 3d Corps of the Army of the Crimea, General Pelissier, became the latter died from fatigue and exposure in the trenches. the other troops in the works of the trenches.

The St. Petersburg Journal has the following curious letter from Prince Gortschakoff's review of the general position of affairs in the Black Sea. The General observes that the besiegers are receiving each day reinforcements, and that the increasing the strength of the parapets of their batteries, and are not embarrassed, as we are, on the other hand, his loss has been considerable, that the 7th and 8th were very severe contest.

The Eastern Journal of Russia will, it is said, accompany the Prince of Prussia on his visit to Ems.

A telegraphic despatch from Warsaw, dated 29th July, says:—"Since the last conscription was taken, of the prohibition imposed some years ago on the emigration of Poles, 1,000 have passed into Austria.

The Paris documents of recent operations in the Baltic pretend that the bombardment of Sweaborg was a feint to cover the attack on the Aland Islands.

It is stated at Constantinople that Omar Pasha is about to resign the command of the army in Asia, but that the Porte wished him to remain at the head of affairs until he had received the highest honors, and there never was any question of his retirement.

The French officers who have returned speak highly of the kind treatment they have received at the hands of the Russians.

A Constantinople correspondence of the 16th, in the Times, says that Gen. Pelissier has turned off the Commissariat, and appointed one Kamiesch, and sent them to Constantinople. Kamiesch is now the head quarters of the army, some of them had made pubic information respecting the state of affairs in the camp before Kamiesch, which ought to have been kept secret.

The Vienna Gazette contains—Erzerum, Asia, July 2nd.—Kalis Pacha left Erzerum on the 30th June, for Kars, the latter taking with him volunteers for the army.

Mustapha Pacha, late Minister of the Redif Ramadi, the army of Kars was reduced, by the departure of Kalis Pacha, to 15,000 men, a great want of cavalry. The deserters from the Russian army continue to arrive, principally Circassians of the Daridanelles, and it was expected that 1,000 would arrive at Erzerum.

The Russians are engaged in permit vessels of war to pass the Sound, under the flag of Kronstadt, and to take in cargoes of corn, on condition that they shall not leave the Russian ports, and each pallet so should be indicated to them by the Russian.

The Crimea.—July 15.—To-day, heavy firing was heard in the direction of the French batteries.

It appears that the Russians made a sortie from the Malakoff on the French working party, but were driven back with loss. Two guns were being repaired. The French have pushed their works to within 30 paces of the Russian, and throw a mine into the Russian works. The Russians have constructed a fort in front of the French, and of sod and brush.

The Russians have thrown up sod and the meaning; sacer was built parties more than 1,000 men, and the Russians fire on the assembly of dirt and shell is almost incessant. Their loss must be great.

The Russians are engaged in the equipment of organized system of transport for the supply of Sebastopol.

The French are sanguine of being able to take the Malakoff and the Redan before the Winter sets in. Our batteries near the Malakoff are within 30 paces of the Russian works. Our batteries near the Redan are within 60 paces. Our mines are being pushed forward rapidly. Sardinians have been added to the Italian corps since Lieut. Massei. There is little change.

July 17th.—Another sortie from the Malakoff and Redan was made on the 16th, but was driven back with loss. Heavy firing all night. The Russians built a fort in front of the Malakoff, which is almost a fortnight.

The Times' correspondent, dated Kouigsberg, the 26th July, announces that news received at St. Petersburg from the Caucasus, that Omar Pasha had gone to Gortschakoff had published an order of the day, announcing that the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Victoria for their patriotism, and, at the same time, that the Emperor of Russia had ordered the 7th and 8th divisions of the army from the interior.

The Turkish army is in a manner blockaded in Kars, but no less than 15,000 men have left Kars, and no less than 15,000 have been sent to reinforce it. The Russians have 30,000 men around Kars, and 30,000 more in reserve. The number of baptisms in 1854, was 14,112, of which 1,000 were Jews. Baptisms such as Anti-Mission Sapphics, Free Will Baptists, Seventh Day Baptists, &c., &c., are above the number of members is increased to 14,112.

Andrew Jackson Stone.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth says:—

On last Tuesday morning, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards, living near Mercer, Ohio, while making the bed on which her children had been sleeping, found a rattlesnake coiled up at the foot of it a large black snake. She killed the snake, though he had a rattlesnake in his mouth, and when awakened showed some signs of life. He was dragged from the house immediately."

Alfred C. Hill, of Gilmantown, N. H., the father of the little girl who, it is pretended, is being starved to death in a black case by her own son out of Boston, has been taken in charge by the Overseers of the Poor and kept at home in New York, and has thereby established a settlement in that city. The child is now in the custody of the Overseers of the Poor of Gloucester, Mass., the counsel declaring to the Commissioners that the child is not starved, and not peculiar one. Mr. Hatch entertained the Overseers with a collation after the meeting and other amusements, and is said to have succeeded in convincing the Overseers that the child is not starved, and not peculiar one.

The trial of J. B. Hamilton, dentist, and Charles Sanford, Homœopathic physician, is now progressing at Lowell, Mass. Yes, on the charge of having violated the person of Miss Ann Maria Slocum, which assault they deny, of force exhausted or stupefying mixtures, at Lowell, Mass.

Singular Phenomena.—The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard, of the 5th inst., says:—A gentleman in this city purchased a squash yesterday for his table, and when he came to cut it was found to contain a nest which had squirrels, and here several leaves upon the sprout. We saw the seed and sprout last evening, and therefore think quite a phenomenon. Or what principle of germination this seed of the squash, giving evidence of vigorous vegetable life.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Maine.—A mass Republican Convention was held at Augusta on the 10th inst. Hon. Anson Burlingame presided over the meeting. Hon. Nathaniel Bell, of New Hampshire, and Wade, of Ohio, were among the speakers. Hon. Francis Bate, was elected President.

The Convention nominated Chet the only ticket before the people was chosen. It was the first time that Chase, but would not be a candidate before the people.

Connecticut.—The Democratic Convention of Connecticut, followed in the same course—declaring that the Democratic Party is not responsible for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and fully endorsed the Administration.

The Democratic Convention nominated, nolens, volens, all the present State officers, declaring that the Democratic Party is not responsible for the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, and ought to be abolished. That the Missouri Kansas-Nebraska compact to be restored. Gov. Seymour declined a renomination. He was succeeded by Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, who was a resolution was passed in favor of the Maine Law. Two or twelve Democratic Congressmen were elected.

Massachusetts.—The Republican Federal Convention met in Boston, on the 10th inst., Hon. G. Goodrich in the Chair.

Speeches were made by Samuel Hoar, Richard H. Dana, Ames Walker, Ethan Wright and others.

Resolutions to the following effect were passed:

Resolved, That the time has come for the people of this commonwealth to act in concert with the friends of freedom throughout the country, in the work of restraining the alarming encroachments of the slave power.

Resolved, That the party as a distinct organization should be an assemblage of the people of the Commonwealth without distinction.

A committee was appointed to carry out their opposition.

The meeting was not numerously attended, but was highly respectable and quite enthusiastic.

The opponents of the Maine Law have issued a call for a State Convention, preliminary to a political campaign.

Kentucky.—Official returns from 74 counties in Kentucky, and the reported majorities from remaining counties, reduce the majority of Morehead (Know-Nothing) for Governor, to 4,300.

In the election in the Fourth Ward of Louisville, on the 15th inst., for Councilman, no choice was made—Col. Lowe (Know-Nothing) obtains without opposition.

The Democratic Party in the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina, R. C. Puryear, Esq., has been nominated for Congress by acclamation.

J. L. Chapman, Democrat, in the Eighth District of Maryland, has 1,426 majority.

Kansas.—The Kansas Herald of Freedom, of July 29, gives the following account of an affair of blood between two Missourians:

We learn that a party of some thirty proslavery men met at Hickory Point, ten miles south of this place, the object of which seems to have been to drive off the free State voters. They were soon outnumbered by voters from this place, who met and received in reinforcements from the country, and the result was that the pro-slavery party were driven off. Each was charged with a rifle, a cannon and a howitzer loaded with grape. On Friday last, Mr. Dow, a free State man, was shot dead on Sunday per 24 hours' time.

Mr. Dow was a native of Canada, and was about forty years of age. He was a man of good character, and has left a wife and family to mourn his untimely end.

Mr. Dow was buried on Sunday last, with the honors of war, the whole free State force in the vicinity attending.

The Missouri Democrat says:—

Mr. Benton's friends are now claiming that he will be elected by a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000 votes. We have no doubt that he will be elected by a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000 votes. We have no doubt that he will be elected by a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000 votes. We have no doubt that he will be elected by a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000 votes.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that the Supreme Court of this State is now on vacation on the 9th inst., fully sustaining the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Judge Napton, Three Judges compose the Court, two of whom are Northern men, Leonard and Scott, and one a Northerner, Johnson. This opinion was written by Leonard, Judge Johnson concurring. Judge Scott dissented from it. It was written by Leonard. Judge Johnson concurred in the opinion. He is the Free Soil Judge from the North side, on a wager of one thousand dollars, who would send a cousin.

Saratoga.—Doubtless, of the thousands who have visited the celebrated Congress Spring, during the "heated term," and quaffed its sparkling beverage, few are aware that the Spring was discovered in 1792, by John Taylor, of Clifton, of Kentucky, then Member of Congress, and subsequently Governor of Kentucky. While gunning, he came upon the stream, issuing from a fissure in the rock, and, attracted by the sparkling attracted his attention; the water was drank, and found highly impregnated, and, on his return to Congress, he gave it the name of Congress Spring.

Second Growth of Wheat.—On some land that we have in view, we sowed wheat in September last, and the latter failed. She had been upon the ground for several hundred less that nothing. Last week we had a fine harvest of it, and the little fellow. She had been upon the ground for several hundred less that nothing. Last week we had a fine harvest of it, and the little fellow. She had been upon the ground for several hundred less that nothing.

Texas.—Advices from Galveston contain partial returns of the recent election in Texas, indicating the success of Gov. Pease and the Democratic candidate.

Mississippi.—Gen. Quitman accepts the renomination to Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District of Mississippi, on condition that he be not connected in the Pascagoula Bay letter, and that he be not connected in the following policy of Government, viz.: Restriction of the Executive Power directly confined to the institution of slavery, which he considers the only exception to the principle of equal rights, and which he considers the only exception to the principle of equal rights, and which he considers the only exception to the principle of equal rights, and

SATURDAY
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TERMS, &c.

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5 copies of the Club,	$9,00
8 " and one to the getter up of the Club,	14,00
12 " and one to the getter up of the Club,	20,00
20 " and one to the getter up of the Club,	30,00

Persons sending in names and money for a club, will please state whether they wish the paper sent to the individual getting up the club, or to the individuals whose names are sent.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the Post, and will be allowed one copy for every five subscribers.

Subscriptions will commence with the first number that we have on exchange, after the receipt of the order, which they may send out of this State. They will generally appear one week later.

All communications intended for the Post should be addressed to the proprietors of the Post, at the south-east corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS.

We may state, for the benefit of strangers who may come to see this number of the Post, that it is now in its seventh week, and has between 80,000 and 90,000 subscribers.

The contributors to the Post are among the best writers in the Union. We shall shortly commence the publication of

THE CRIMINAL SCENES, by GRACE GREENWOOD; which we design following by

TYPEE, a Scene or Love's Journey, by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c., &c.

Mrs. Stephens, author of Fashion and Famine, &c., &c., will also contribute to keep up our usual variety of TEMPERANCE, CHARADE REVIEWS and LETTERS, PICTURES OF LIFE in our own and foreign lands, Choice Selections from all periodicals, ANECDOTES, ANSWERS, QUERIES, NEWS, RIDDLE ANSWERS, TOPIC OF THE PERIOD and SWEET RIDDLES, RACY NOTE BOOK, INTERESTING, &c., &c. Our object being to give a Complete Record, so far as our limits will admit, of the Times, the Men, the Women, and the Deeds of mankind.

TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

A telegraphic despatch from Harrisburg, where the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was recently in session, says:—

The application of Professor Williamson for a writ of habeas corpus, came up to-day (the 16th) before the Supreme Court, and was argued by the Hon. Charles Gibbon and Wm. M. Meredith, Esq., for the petitioner. The Court for three hours, and were most able arguments. The Court, after a brief consultation, decided that it was good in consultation. The Court, finally, this morning, delivered an opinion with reference to the application, affirmed in most all features and then dignified. The latter says.

While it does not necessarily follow from the above announcement, that the decision itself should be put off to the first Monday in October, it would be well for the interests of the judicial tyranny, and the "one man power," to act as if such were the case. The postponement in question, is generally accounted for in one of the following manners:

1. That the Judges of the Supreme Court do not wish either to grant or refuse the habeas corpus—having on the one hand a petition (as well as judicial sympathy with Judge Kane, and on the other, a wholesome fear of the people of Pennsylvania. And hope that, by putting off the decision, something possibly may "turn up" to relieve any decision seem necessary.

2. That they intend to give a decision against the application, but wish to put the subject out of the way for a time if possible, so that it cannot be made a ticklish issue for October election.

Such are the general impressions—and such impressions serve to show the amount of faith placed in the sincerity and impartiality of the judiciary. We do not pretend to say whether either of the views we have given are correct. We hope that a decision one way or the other will be speedily rendered. But, if the decision is to be postponed till October, we say that it is difficult to perceive any worthy or satisfactory reasons for such a delay. Can it be that the Judges of our Supreme Court are so ignorant of the law, that they require over a month and a half to determine their course in this matter? And must a native-born Pennsylvanian—imprisoned at the mere pleasure of a Federal Judge—without trial by his peers, which the Constitution solemnly guarantees to him—lay reckoning in his prison, while the Supreme Court of the State takes a month and a half to investigate the nature of the powers and its duties? Can it possibly be that it is the intention of our Supreme Judges—they do not design to lose their character as Judges—to connive leaving the most sacred privileges of a fellow citizen, not the rights and dignity of the State.

But, whatever these judges may design, the conduct of the Bench of Trial by Jury and the State Rights is perfectly clear. Like St. Paul, they must appeal to Cæsar—to the people! They must send meetings in all parts of the State, and appoint committees to bring this matter properly before the masses, and to pledge from every candidate for the legislature, as to whether he is willing, if elected, to vote for such energetic action as the occasion may seem demand. A question like this—involving as it does the right to a Trial by Jury, and the Dignity of the State—must override mere party organization, and Democrat and Whig must fight rallying of the people must be opposed to. The words, "I am a citizen of Pennsylvania," must be made to strike as much terror into the hearts of overbearing Judges now, as the words "I am a Roman citizen" did in the ancient days. It is lawful for you to scourge—true that is a Roman and unendurable!" to Saint Paul to the Centurion. Find the Centurion sold or the Chief Captain, "take heed What thou doest, for this man is a Roman." As the name of Roman was a talisman of protection against the wanton tyranny of "unconstituted" authority in that day; so let the name of the name of Pennsylvanian so equally encouraging against wanton and "unconstituted" authority in ours.

It is monstrous—this action of Judge Kane's. What right had he, a Federal Judge, to issue writs, to say nay, with alleged offence against the peace and dignity of Pennsylvania? The counsel of Williamson committed a blunder in showing respect for his authority and writ at all. They should have denied his right to jurisdiction from the outset—and given him to understand that imprisonment for contempt, and then to say that he knew of no law in Pennsylvania which would deprive a citizen of Heath Carolina of his property—meaning if he meant anything beyond the merest quibble, that no honor of no law which would prevent a citizen of North Carolina from holding slaves in Pennsylvania—or assertion the impudence—or ignorance of which can scarcely be exposed.

If the people of Pennsylvania have remedies for, to do it be not a speck of time and for which redress can what they method with bloody footsteps the names of Valley Forge, they will read to the next Legislature men prepared to impeach one of their Judges, and redress the constitutional rights of our citizens, with the whole power and authority of the

TEETOTALISM.

Well—granting all the above—and our own words are not very different—what is the remedy? The great bane of the country is not the evil of intemperance has overspread the land, but the vice and Anarchy, violence and revelry, crime and misery in a degree which is without parallel in any country. The remedy is family estate is the countries where the fiery distilled liquors are habitually used, which has led to the most desperate almost which are caused, bodily, mind, and soul, by an inability to moderate the craving for the intoxicating cup.

Now, what shall we do? Granting that the causes and of evil are as we have stated, granting that it is even beneficial—are we not paying the penalty for their benefit, as a community? If it, every family must yield up a father, a mother, a brother, or a sister to utter destruction? That is the light in which the question should be viewed? Is that the mode of treating ill effects of a vice, to legislate so that the diseases injures entirely from the family circle—and which, on the same principle, has led away our fathers from the minor Governors to more prohibitory laws.

Is it a question, then?—Because a thing is allowed, is no reason why it should not be carefully and properly used?" but that depends upon the amount of good and derived from the use, and the carried with the danger of, and amount of evil, caused by, the abuse. Every one knows the abuse, and the evils of cold abuse, be very great, whereas the good is but small—is of a kind that can be obtained in other ways. Of course—there are common sense citizens' points to which the use of wine may be carried, and the great danger of the abuse of the commodity. It is upon this principle doubtless that St. Paul—"I am a great friend of wine, but I am a great wine, my counsel whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."

Therefore the question is not settled by proving that absolutely evil—drinks are even beneficial, when in moderation. The question is to be weighed against the immense amount of misery, suffering, crime, and poverty, which have been found inevitably to result from their use. It's doubtful to us, if the young men we remember almost with the enthusiasm of an antediluvian) exclusion, that the daily use of wine at the table will cause a great many of them to fall, and bring grief and dishonor upon the gray hairs. But practical considerations the wine will do the others, against the which it will do that one. And certainly if that be the case, it is well supplied by an equivalent—instead of "puddings," or other farinaceous food, he will gladly procure that which is equally beneficial, and comparatively harmless for an article which even if good as a normal, is yet liable to such terrible perversions as to

THE RIOT SPIRIT.

It is very difficult to get at the exact truth in the matter of the Lecompton Riots. Societies bringing forth any reasonable amount of evidence from different quarters—political parties

SNUFF-RUBBING.

We have received a letter from

New Publications.

General News.

NEWS ITEMS.

Clippings.

Advertisements

ADVICE TO LOVERS.
In response unto a correspondent who, from Bath, in Maine, hath so desired, we say unto him very long seriously.

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the America we have Liverpool dates to Saturday the 4th inst.

The news from the siege represents that everything will be prepared for a general action in the course of fifteen days.

The Russians have succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French Sappers.

The advices from the Crimea are to the 29th ult., and announce continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was telegraphed from London to Liverpool, on the eve of the sailing of the steamer, that the mails from the Baltic to the 31st of July had been received. They brought nothing of importance. The destruction of a few small batteries at Kotka is announced.

London, Friday evening, Aug. 3.—There was a sudden rise to-day noon in the funds, followed by a reaction afterwards, and closing at ⅛ above yesterday's quotations. Government securities have risen to three per cent.

The corn crop of Portugal is abundant. The cholera is prevailing in Oporto.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the 1st, says:—It is stated this afternoon, that General Letang, who had been sent by the French Government to Vienna, as the Austrian General Crenneville was to Paris, to form a military convention with Austria, but who returned at the same time that the Austrian General left Paris, sets out to-morrow for Vienna.

His journey is said to be in consequence of an autograph letter received by the Emperor Napoleon from the Emperor of Austria, and which letter was, in turn, occasioned by the communication which as I stated a few days ago, had been addressed by the Empress Dowager of Russia to the Archduchess Sophie of Austria. The same writer adds, on the 2nd: It is alleged, according to one version, that the Court of Russia has expressed, through the medium of the late Czar's widow, a willingness to accept the proposition of the Western Powers as interpreted by them on the Limitation question.

Another version, to which greater credit is attached, is, that Russia appears to be much more reasonable than hitherto. General Letang is said to be the bearer of the Emperor Napoleon's reply to the Emperor of Austria, touching the new phase of the Eastern question.

There is no confirmation of the report of an incursion into Georgia by Schamyl, and Gen. Mouravieff's retreat upon Tiflis.

It was reported in Paris that the French Government had official notification of the resumption of the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan, preparatory to an assault.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

It was telegraphed from London on Saturday noon, that the siege of Sebastopol was about to be raised; and also, that the Western Powers had received communications from Germany of startling interest.

The fortifications of the Allies are progressing in the Sea of Azoff.

The accounts from Constantinople say that Schamyl had descended the mountains, threatening the retrograde movements of the Russians.

In the Baltic there is no alteration in the position of the squadrons.

The Liverpool Northern News says:—

The correspondence carried on between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria is said to relate to new proposals for peace, which, at the instigation of Russia, are made [illegible]

precisely because the officers were gentlemen, that the men were so attached to them. He wished that the Committee of Inquiry had examined some French officers, who had associated with the English troops, and they would have found our Allies formed a very different estimate of the merit of our troops from that which had been formed by some of our own countrymen.

An undertaking has been started, under respectable auspices, called the British Slag Company, with a view of carrying out a method patented by Dr. W. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, for converting the slag, or refuse of iron works, into an indestructible material, capable of being applied to the various common uses for which stone or marble is at present employed. The capital of the Company is fixed at £120,000, in £5 shares.

A distinguished Polander named Count Zamoyski had arrived in London, having been invited hither by the Government. It is supposed the visit has some reference to the affairs of Poland, now under discussion in ministerial circles.

France.—The offers for the French loan amount to 25,000,000 francs.

In consequence of representations made by Count Prisoogny, the French Government and Boards of French Railways have given orders that all British sailors and officers passing through France shall in future be allowed to travel at the very reduced fares for which the French military are conveyed.

Prince Napoleon has just addressed a circular to the Presidents of Classes of the International Jury, on the subject of the award of recompenses, in which their attention is again called to the following passage in a previous circular:

"Every consideration of origin or of nationality, all remembrance of anterior recompenses, must be set aside by the judges of the universal competition now open."

The Paris correspondent of the Northern Times, under date of the 27th July, says:

Rumors have been current during the last few days of a misunderstanding about Sebastopol having broken out between the English and French Governments; but, on inquiry in the best-informed quarters, I find that it simply amounts to this:—England asked the French Government for its opinion on the question whether, in the event of Sebastopol not falling into the hands of the Allies, before the end of October, it would not be desirable, in order to preserve the troops from the terrible rigors of a Crimean winter, to give up the siege, remove the camps to near Constantinople, and recommence the siege early in the spring on an entirely new plan? The French Government answered that, though the plan suggested was not without its advantages, the withdrawal of the army from the Crimea, without the capture or destruction of Sebastopol, would create such a painful sensation in France that, for its part, it could not think of anything of the kind.

The English Cabinet, which, probably, had no fixed opinion on the point, did not say a word in defence of its question, and the matter dropped.

Apropos of Sebastopol, the Government here has given orders for 100,000 warm great-coats (*capotes*) to be made in Paris, without delay. This is considered an indication that the Allies will decidedly have to pass the winter in the Crimea. It is clear, however, that wherever the winter be passed great-coats will be required.

The French Government has intimated to all whom it may concern, that it will most decidedly resist any attempt to excite disturbances in Italy. A certain degree of agitation had been remarked of late among the refugees on the continent, as if something favorable was expected to turn up for them, or as if they expected some important event shortly to take place.

Spain.—General O'Donnell had assumed the command of the third battalion of the national militia, and pronounced, on the occasion, a speech, which was greatly applauded by the corps. The theme chosen by the General was Liberty and the throne of Isabel IInd.

The official Gazette announces that the Government would receive, on the 28th of August next, tenders for the construction of [illegible]

[illegible]

POLITICAL NEWS.

[illegible]

NEWS ITEMS.

[illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[illegible]

Marriages.

[illegible]

Deaths.

[illegible]

Bank Note List.

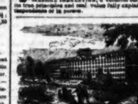
[illegible]

JOHN FORDEY, M. D., [illegible]
[illegible] Vine St., Philada., Pa.

WANTED 1,000 AGENTS.—$1,000 a year made in selling "YOUNG SAM," with Platform, Know Nothings and Eastern War Illustrated. Just published. They sell with a rush. Address, (stamp enclosed,) E. HUTCHINSON, [illegible] Nassau St., New York.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, Wilmington, Del., will commence on the 3d of September. For particulars apply to A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.—Especial attention paid to the treatment of Consumption and Chronic Bronchitis, by Edw. Jenner Coxe, M. D., Camp Street, New Orleans.
Medical Inhalation, a valuable curative agent, its true principles and real value fully explained, by our [illegible]



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Fort Edward, N. Y., May 30, 1855.

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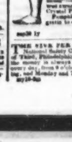
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,
LIBERTY STOVE WORKS,

PALMER'S PATENT LEG.



CONSUMPTION,

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
German Bitters,

NOTICE TO BOOK AGENTS.

OIL CLOTHS!

S. M. HOPPER.
GOLD LEVER WATCHES,

CONRAD BARD & SON,

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

LOOK AT THE FASHION PLATE IN
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR SEPTEMBER.

A. W. RAND

HOW TO MAKE MONEY!
BOOK AGENTS, AHOY!

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN

WANTED!

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

Scenes Everywhere.

Mr. Theophilus Jones, believing that one day his Bust will be placed in the Crystal Palace, gets into a long pillow-case, and studies the effect.

memories shrined away in our holy of holies—the heart, where no stranger can enter rudely, or with the sneer of contempt, and not raise within us antagonism, disgust or dislike.—Their sweet and pleasant memories are as dear to them as the cherished of our own—and which, if roughly scoffed aside, simple though they may be, cause them to feel that we are enemies and not friends—spies upon their inner life, and they will be very apt to treat us accordingly. Oh! there are rights higher and holier than those appertaining to dollars and cents. There is a justice which is not weighed by pounds and ounces, or measured by hours and minutes. Thousands may be just, so far as a contract goes, living up truly to its very article, yet each and every one be unjust to the true life, unjust to all the better feelings of the soul.

The employer who would abstract a dollar from the pocket of a servant, would deserve and receive the severe rebuke of every honest heart. Yet how many take from those in their employ, without a thought of wrong, that which is more valuable than silver or gold, their hours of leisure and rest, curtail their innocent enjoyment by useless and selfish exactions, wound their feelings without a cause, and humble and embarrass them with thoughtless impertinence; which pierces as deeply and painfully the heart on which it is laid, as the like treatment from a superior would their own. Many a servant girl is superior to her mistress, has more true refinement of feeling, more generous impulses, more purity of heart, all uncultivated though she may be. It should be the constant effort of those whom fortune has favored, to note every spark of intellect, and warm and cheer it into life, that the world may have the benefit of its light and truth. For that which is but a glow-worm speck to-day, may be a brilliant star to-morrow; growing brighter and holier, as the years roll on, through all the ages of eternity.

Original Sketch.

THE WAY MY MOTHER DID IT.

Selected Articles.

SMOKING IN THE EAST.

Smoking occupies nearly nine tenths of an Eastern life; men of all nations, all races, of every language, and of every amount of education, follow this universal custom. In Constantinople, everybody smokes his tchibuck, narghile, and cigarette; from the youngest to the oldest, from the highest to the lowest grade of society, ...

HISTORIC COINCIDENCES.

At the threshold of the majestic Cathedral of Old Testament Prophecy, it is well to pause and cast a glance or two forth upon the pageant of classic history. Nothing is more agreeable than unexpected coincidences. Nothing is more instructive and refreshing than the bringing together, by the sudden discovery of associating ties, personages hitherto supposed to be utterly disconnected. Especially is this the case where we discover that individuals with whom we are severally acquainted, but whom we have never thought of as in any way allied, are not only contemporaries, but so associated in the drama of the past, that once advised of the fact, we can never cease to remember it, and to see a certain meaning therein.

For instance, while we are reading of the reign of good King Asa, in the Old Testament, we never think of such a thing as classic literature, and the glorious bards of Greece.—Yet, according to the Parian marbles, the great Hesiod was then in his career, journeying, as poets and historians were wont, in quest of knowledge, singing his songs and inditing his chronicles.

So, during the reign of Jehoshaphat, while Ahab and his Tyrian bride were dominating in Israel, we never think of Homer as a living contemporary. We never imagine him travelling, harp in hand, through Greece—sailing from isle to isle through the sunny Egean, floating on the inland sea of the inundating Nile to the very base of the Pyramids—studying with the Priests of Egypt—or perhaps seeking wisdom in the schools of India and Babylon—nay, possibly, wandering along the classic shores of Phenicia, whence came the seeds of Grecian learning—and visiting the temples of Tyre and Sidon.

Yet it is not a very improbable idea that Homer may have sung to Jezebel on the high places of Samaria, or to Athaliah on the high places of Judah. Homer may, perchance, have seen the bulwarks of Zion, and his eye kindled as he beheld the splendors of Solomon's Temple.

Whether Hesiod and Homer ever visited Phenicia or not, it is interesting to associate them with this era just before the coming of Isaiah and his compeers, and just after the quiescence of the harp of David—while its sublime echoes were yet tremulous on the hilltops of the oriental world. Greece, classic Greece, the joy of all scholarly hearts, was then beginning to be, and the famous era of the Olympiads was just about to com-...

HISTORY OF REPORTING.

... appearance of the bathers as they come out, looking like a congregation of resuscitated corpses favored into life, all combine to form a picture like the illusion of a dream, almost leaving the beholder in doubt whether that on which he looks is indeed reality, or the mere creation of a distempered brain. There is nothing very exclusive in the bath here, where the belle is placed in juxtaposition with her waiting-maid; indeed, it would be difficult to distinguish them, as no costume in the world lends itself more readily or more conveniently to the purpose of disguise.

Wit and Humor.

POEM COMPOSED IN PRISON.

If I was a Pardner hine a Bank,
I shouldn't be workin' at this ere Crank;
For me and my Pals a Gang's the term,
Oh, don't I wish we was called a Firm!

In that case Prigs is Bankrupts made,
Though some is In the wan conweyed;
But Juries finds they can't conwict,
And Justice's ends thereby is nick'd.

Here, you or I, we frisks a till,
And for which we gets the Crank or Mill,
It may be yonts to the 'ulks we goes;
It may be for hever, p'raps—who knows?

But hoste the 'ulks we never should go,
Providing we was a Banker's Co.,
Some of our 'uvin' pick'd the locks
Of hever so many a Gent's strong box.

If a Parson trusted us with his deeds,
And we sold 'em and sack'd the hole proceeds,
That Reverend Gent would be jolly green,
But the Laws would make it all serene.

Cos why?—the case in course would be
Brought into the Court of Bankruptcy,
Vere we should have only to make a clean breast,
And couldn't be tried for wot we confessed.

To good suppose we went for debt,
And just a few months chanced to get,
Without 'ard labor bein' confined,
To which a cove might be'ave resigned.

Here am I, lagg'd for forty bob,
I've got seven year for that little job;
I wish it 'ad been arr a million round,
And I shouldn't be turnin' this 'andle round.

—*London Punch.*

Hi! Hi! What's the News?—When travelling, Roquelaire used a very mean equipage, and dressed in a very shabby manner. Passing through Lyons in this guise, he was observed by the bishop of the diocese, who was afflicted with an insatiable appetite for news. The bishop, seeing a strange traveller of mean appearance, thought he had only a plebeian to deal with, and wishing to gratify his ruling passion, cried out:

"Hi! hi!"

Roquelaire immediately desired his postillion to stop, and the curious prelate advancing to the carriage, demanded:

...

"Spell it, child," said the old lady.

"S-a-g N-i-o-h-t-s!"

"Sage Nits, sonny, what does it say about 'em?"

"It says that they started in old Kentucky, and are spreading all over."

"Dear on us!" said the old lady, "the world must be comin' to an end! Chinch-bugs, cut-worms, and locusts was bad enuff; but here must come those filthy things, the *sage nits!* No saussagers for this year, Isaac!" and Mrs. Partington sighed.

For Housekeepers.

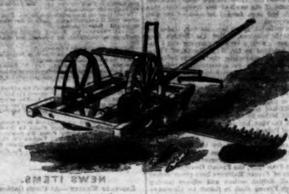
TOMATO PIE.

The following communication is from a correspondent in Omro, Wisconsin:—

Mr. Editor Saturday Evening Post:—I give you some directions which I have never seen in print, for preparing tomatoes:—In the first place, I begin to pick my tomatoes before they are ripe, and pare and slice, and put in one-third or one-half as much pie-plant as I have tomatoes; I add a little water and sugar, and let them scald over the fire; I then make pies of them, sprinkling as much more sugar as I think they need, using nutmeg and butter as I do on green apples. When the tomatoes used are ripe, I scald, and take the skin off, stew, and season with sugar and nutmeg, if I wish to use with bread and butter; if I wish to use with meat and potatoes, I season with vinegar, butter, pepper and salt, (some use sugar, as prepared the last mentioned way, but I prefer without.) I also use them after they are ripe for pies, prepared the same as apples. When I preserve, I use lemon with the tomatoes. GILMAN LOURD.

Stains upon Cotton or Linen Goods.—Take one pound of chloride of lime (bleaching powder,) and put into a gallon of cold water, stir it well for a few minutes, and allow it to settle. Pour off the clear liquor, and keep it in tightly corked bottles. Stained clothes—linen or cotton—after being washed to free them from grease, by dipping the stained parts in this chloride fluid, will cause the stains to be removed quicker, safer, and with far less trouble than by any other known means. In the laundry, this fluid should be ...

Agricultural.



FISK RUSSELL'S MOWING MACHINE.

This Machine for which a Patent has been secured, consists of a square frame mounted on two wheels, one of them being a heavy cast iron wheel, from which the motive power is derived; the other, a secondary wheel, placed in the opposite side of the frame, and forward of the main wheel, for the purpose of supporting that side of the frame, preventing the heavy drag of the knife-bar on the ground, and effectually obviating the side-draft of the machine. In connection with this secondary wheel, is an apparatus for elevating or depressing the knife-bar. By means of a lever, the driver, while sitting on the machine, may in an instant raise the knife bar to the height of fifteen inches. It is thus passed over stones or other obstacles without changing the course of the team, and at the proper moment is lowered to its former position. The same apparatus admits of the knife-bar being firmly fixed at any desired point, so that the knives may cut at different heights—leaving the stubble at such lengths as the peculiar surface of the ground, or other circumstances, may render expedient. Motion is given to the knives by means of a cam-wheel, placed on the same shaft with the pinion connected with the main wheel, requiring only one set of gear to obtain any desired number of vibrations of the knives, from thirty six to forty-eight, to one revolution of the main wheel, thereby making it very easy to graduate the speed of the knives to the natural walk of any horse. Each knife is placed upon the knife-bar independent in itself, moving on a centre pivot by means of an iron rod passing under, and attached to the back end of the knives, giving them an oscillating motion, and effecting a drawing, circular cut. The knives are double—that is, they have a cutting edge at each end, and by removing the cap which secures them in place while at work, any one can be removed and another substituted in its place, or the ends can be reversed, when one edge becomes dull. This is equivalent to having a double set of knives always in readiness, to be used without loss of time, as may be necessary. The teeth are so constructed that the driver may stop and start his team at pleasure in the heaviest grass, without backing the machine to clear the knives, or get motion to the knives before striking the grass. The machine makes a carriage of itself, and is moved with as much ease and convenience from place to place as a common horse cart.

GREEN MANURING.

The practice of restoring fertility to exhausted soils, by laying down to pasture for several years, and the advantage to succeeding green crops, from the introduction into the rotation of depastured seeds, or even clover mown and carried off the field, illustrate the manner in which green crops are beneficial as ...

Raising Sugar Beets.—Being obliged, from necessity rather than choice, to raise beets upon a clay soil, I obviate the difficulty by spreading on a heavy coat of barn-yard manure in the fall, and turning under just before the ground freezes. Then during the winter I haul on about thirty loads of woods' muck. In the spring I plough deep, and thoroughly mix the soil, manure and muck with the har-...

The Olio.

The Riddler.

CHARADE.

RIDDLE.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

CONUNDRUMS.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

Choice Poetry.

LOSSES.

Pictures of [illegible]

CHARLOTTE DUHAM[illegible]

THE LAST CHRYSANT[illegible]